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Settlement

HIGHLIGHTS - IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

* The planned level of immigrant intake to Canada for 1987 announced by the Minister of Employment and Immigration Canada pursuant to Section 7 of the Immigration Act was 115,000 to 125,000. The actual immigration level for 1987 indicated 152,098 newcomers were admitted including 16,982 from the special administrative review of inland refugee claimants. Manitoba's proportion of 4,799 was 28.0% higher than the 1986 intake of 3,749. Manitoba's proportion of total Canadian population for 1987 was 4.1%, while Manitoba's proportion of total Canadian immigrant intake was only 3.2% for the same period.

* Ontario had the highest numerical and percentage increase in 1987 over 1986 with 35,117 more newcomers (70.9%). Most of the remaining provinces experienced slight decreases or little change if any. British Columbia had the second highest gain with an increase of 50.7%, followed by Quebec at 37.8%. Canada as a whole increased 33.3%.

* Vietnam and The Philippines have been the dominant source countries of newcomers destined for Manitoba during the period 1984-1987. Vietnam was the top source country in 1984 and 1985. The Philippines was the top source country in 1986 and 1987. During this period 2,364 newcomers were from The Philippines, followed by 2,011 newcomers from Vietnam, 1,288 from Poland, 881 from the United States, and 815 from India.

* The number of immigrants to Manitoba from Poland decreased from 284 in 1984 to 204 in 1985 (a decline of 28.2%) and then increased to 390 in 1986 (an increase of 91.2%). Most of the immigrants from Poland are still of the designated class category (71.0% in 1987), which is similar in nature to the refugee class.

* More than three-quarters of all immigrants to Manitoba indicated Winnipeg as their community of destination in each of the past four years (90.3% in 1987).

* Family class immigration is the largest category of immigration destined for Manitoba, representing 45.3% of 1987 immigration. Convention refugees and designated class immigrants were the second largest class at 28.5%. The independent class immigrants (including retirees, entrepreneurs and self-employed categories but excluding assisted relatives) accounted for 26.2% of 1987 immigration. The assisted relative portion of the independent class was 6.4% in 1987.

* Family class immigrants from Asian/Pacific Rim countries were by far the largest single group of immigrants destined for Manitoba in 1987. They made up 29.0% of total immigration in 1987. The second and third largest groups were the independent class immigrants from Asian/Pacific Rim countries (13.5%) and the refugee and designated class immigrants from Asian/Pacific Rim and European countries at 9.3% each.

* Private sponsorship of refugee/designated class immigrants accounted for only 29.5% of all sponsorships in this class in 1987. This compares to 52.7% in 1980, during the height of the Southeast Asian refugee movement. The number of federal government assisted cases have increasingly become predominant since 1981, accounting for 70.5% in 1987.

* Almost three-quarters of annual immigration is made up of the 16-44 aggregated age cohorts (72.5% in 1987). This compares with 45.6% for Manitoba's population.

* The ratio of male to female immigrants has been nearly 1:1 in the past four years.

* Generally, 50% of all independent class immigrants are principal applicants. This proportion rises to 60% for refugee/designated class immigrants and to 70% for family class immigrants. Approximately a third of the remaining immigrants are spouses of the principal applicants, and two thirds are dependent children and adults.

* The proportion of immigrants having English language ability increased from 42.7% of total immigration in 1984 to 44.3% in 1987. The independent and family class categories have the largest proportions with Canadian language capability, 70.8% and 53.3% respectively.

* Tagalog (The Philippines) ranked as the top mother tongue (first language learned and still understood) of 16.3% of all immigrants destined for Manitoba in 1987. English and Cantonese mother tongue immigrants ranked second and third in the top ten mother tongue list in 1987, with 14.1% and 12.8% of total immigration respectively.

* Of particular significance is the increase in proportions of immigrants indicating more advanced levels of schooling: 15.2% had more than 14 years of schooling in 1984, compared to 18.9% in 1987.

* In 1987 there were 3,477 immigrants destined for Manitoba who were of working age. This represents 72.4% of the total number of Manitoba-destined immigrants in 1987. Of these working age immigrants, 14.1% were selected workers, 76.5% were non-selected, and 9.4% were non-workers.

* Approximately one-third of all selected workers in the 1984-1987 time period have pre-arranged employment. The levels have been fairly consistent over the period.

* The major source country for selected workers in 1987 was Hong Kong, with 30.0% of the total number of selected workers. The Philippines ranked second with 12.5%, followed by the United Kingdom at 9.9%.

* Immigrants from The Philippines constituted the largest group of non-selected workers in 1987 with 21.0%. Poland and Vietnam rank second and third respectively with 11.2% and 10.3% of the total number of non-selected workers.

* Immigration intake for 1987 indicates the following proportions of selected and non-selected workers in their top three major occupational groups:

SELECTED WORKERS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Managerial, Administrative and Related	16.0%
Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics	12.9%
Clerical and Related	12.9%

NON-SELECTED WORKERS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Product Fabricating, Assembling, and Repairing	22.8%
Clerical and Related	13.7%
Construction	8.3%

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INTRODUCTION

One of the aims of the 1976 Immigration Act, proclaimed in 1978, was to avoid volatile fluctuations in immigration intake so that programs for and costs of helping new arrivals to Canada become settled would not be subject to sudden or frequent variation. Since 1978, immigration intakes have varied less dramatically than in the previous two decades; the exception in 1980 was attributed to the unforeseen influx of Indochinese refugees.

With the tabling of the Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration Levels for 1983 in November of 1982, the federal government announced that it would be appropriate to admit 105,000 to 110,000 immigrants in 1983, 115,000 to 125,000 in 1984, and 120,000 to 135,000 in 1985. In 1983, 89,157 immigrants were admitted.

Manitoba receives approximately 4% to 5% of the national level of immigrants. The proportion reflects Manitoba's proportion of total Canadian population (4.4% based on January 1, 1984 intercensal count).

In its report tabled in November, 1983, the federal government announced it had revised downward the levels for 1984 and 1985 to 90,000 to 95,000 and 100,000 to 110,000 respectively, and added the level for 1986 of 105,000 to 120,000. The levels were reduced because of "current economic circumstances." In 1984, 88,239 immigrants were admitted.

In November of 1984, a one-year planning range was adopted for 1985 to allow for a careful assessment of longer-range immigration issues. Since the restriction on selected workers was to be maintained, a level of 85,000 to 90,000 immigrants was determined for the year. The number of newcomers actually admitted was 84,253.

In November, 1985, the federal government determined that it would be appropriate to admit 105,000 to 115,000 immigrants in 1986, an increase of up to 30,000 over

the announced 1985 range of 85,000 to 90,000. The final figures for 1986 indicate 99,219 newcomers were actually admitted.

In November, 1986, the federal government announced planning levels of 115,000 to 125,000 for the 1987 calendar year. General immigration intake exceeded the upper limit of the range by 10,116, and with more than 16,982 additional persons processed through the Administrative Review of inland refugee claimants, the federal government actually issued permanent residence status to 152,098 newcomers.

The Administrative Review was a special program established to deal with a backlog of refugee claimants which was a result of a regulation change. Manitoba received only 59 or 0.4% of the total 16,982 claimants. Ontario and Quebec combined received 16,508 claimants or 97.2% of the total (11,849 and 4,659 respectively).

A planning range of 125,000 to 135,000 was announced for 1988 and will be composed of the following components:

Family Class	50,000
Refugees and Designated Classes	21,000 *
Humanitarian (Special Measures)	3,000 - 6,000
Selected Workers:	
Principal Applicants	18,000 - 21,000
Spouses and Dependents	18,000 - 22,000
Business Immigrants:	
Principal Applicants	4,000
Spouses and Dependents	9,000
Retirees	2,000
Total	125,000 - 135,000

* Includes 13,000 government-assisted, an estimate of 6,000 privately sponsored from abroad, and an estimate of 2,000 landed in Canada through the Refugee Status Advisory Committee.

The 13,000 government-assisted refugee allocations for 1988 are:

Eastern Europe	3,400
Southeast Asia	3,000
Latin America	3,400
Africa	1,000
The Middle East	1,800
Other World Areas	100
Funded Management Reserve	300
Total	13,000

Manitoba supports the federal policy of moderate, controlled growth in immigration in 1988. This is consistent with the federal government's expressed goal of increasing immigration for economic, social, and demographic reasons, while ensuring that the immigration program is well managed and responds to Canada's needs.

The two main components of population growth are natural increase (births minus deaths) and net migration (immigration minus emigration). For the intercensal periods between 1921 and 1981, the contribution of natural increase to total population growth generally exceeded 70%, and at times equalled 100%. In recent years, however, net international migration has become relatively more important to population growth, mainly because total fertility rates have fallen so dramatically. For almost fifty years, the fertility rate fluctuated between 2.6 and 3.9, but since 1960, it has declined to the present rate of 1.7, well below the replacement level of 2.1, and is projected to be at 1.4 by 1996.

Even with the decline in fertility rates over the past two decades, the contributions of natural increase to total population growth exceeded those of international immigration. In Manitoba during the past 20 years, net natural increase added an average of 10,000 people per year, whereas net international immigration added an average of only 2,600 people per year. Manitoba had an average net loss of approximately 7,100 people per year due to interprovincial migration over the same time period. All components considered, Manitoba's population has increased by approximately 5,500 per year in the last 20 years.

Emigration from Canada can only be estimated as the federal government neither requires exit visas nor keeps an exit register. Up to 1981, Statistics Canada

had been using an intercensal annual emigration estimate based upon data for immigration to the United States and the United Kingdom, plus a constant assumption for all other countries. To make the estimates more accurate, however, Statistics Canada recently chose a method based upon family allowance and income tax data. This change has resulted in a downward revision of emigration estimates for the period 1976 to 1981, from 75,000 per year to 52,000 per year. A new estimate established in 1982 was issued at 44,400.

A lower emigration estimate has direct impact on the calculation of net immigration and also on projections of future population, which are based on assumptions about natural increase and net immigration. With gross immigration constant, a smaller emigration estimate results in a larger figure for net immigration. The difference may appear to be small when one considers total Canadian population size, but it becomes significant when assumptions about net immigration are projected over time and future population scenarios derived.

The moderate, controlled increases in immigration in 1987 and 1988 are expected to help forestall a projected decrease in the Canadian population, which could begin at, or shortly after, the turn of the century if fertility remains at current below-replacement levels and if net migration is not moved upward. The impact of immigration on Canada's future population size, rate of growth, geographic distribution, and structure is now being examined intensively as part of a three-year Review of Demography and its Implications for Economic and Social Policy. This review, being conducted under the direction of the Honourable Jake Epp, Minister of National Health and Welfare, is expected to produce a final report to be submitted to the federal Cabinet by March 31, 1989, which could help shape immigration policy development for the remainder of the current century. Meanwhile, however, it was felt that valuable time before the onset of projected population decline should not be lost; the current increases in immigration will thus serve as a temporary measure to deflect or delay such a decline.

This report presents a detailed analysis of immigration statistics for international immigration destined for Manitoba by year during the period January 1, 1984 to December 31, 1987, with specific analysis for the 1987 calendar year.

The first section deals with summary information on annual landings to Canada and the provinces. Section II deals mainly with annual landings of immigrants to Manitoba. The final section analyzes the working age (16-65 years) component of landed immigrants and details specifics such as their source countries, language, education and intended occupations.

SECTION I

ANNUAL LANDINGS TO CANADA AND THE PROVINCES

Over the past 10 years international immigration to Manitoba has fluctuated from a low of 3,415 in 1985 to a high of 7,683 in 1980 (Figure 1). A high influx of immigrants during the period 1974 to 1975 was due to a recruitment drive of approximately 500 sewing machine operators from The Philippines along with associated family reunification. The Southeast Asian refugee movement accounted for most of the rise in the 1980 levels.

The peak of the Southeast Asian movement began late in 1979 and ended near the close of 1980. Since that time, immigration levels to Manitoba have slowly decreased, as have the Canadian totals.

Canada's intake of international migrants declined from 121,147 in 1982 to 89,157 in 1983 (-26.4%) and continued to decline to 84,302 in 1985, an additional drop of 5.5%. The increased level to 99,219 for 1986 represents an increase of 17.7% over 1985. The subsequent increase to 152,098 in 1987 represents an increase of 53.3% over 1986. For Manitoba, for the same periods, immigration levels were reduced by 14.2% from 3,978 in 1983 to 3,415 in 1985 and then increased by 9.8% to 3749 in 1986. For the 1987 calender year, 4,799 immigrants were landed in Manitoba, a 28% increase over the 1986 level. The 1987 level was the highest level in five years.

In terms of number of immigrants landing per province, Ontario increased the most with an increase over 1986 of 35,177 (70.9%). British Columbia was second with an increase of 50.7%, followed by Quebec at 37.8%. Newfoundland increased by 67.2% over 1986 but this represents only an increase of 184 newcomers (Table 1).

Manitoba dropped below its 4% to 5% of the national level to 3.78% in 1985 and further declined to 3.16% in 1987 (Table 2). Negating the effects of the

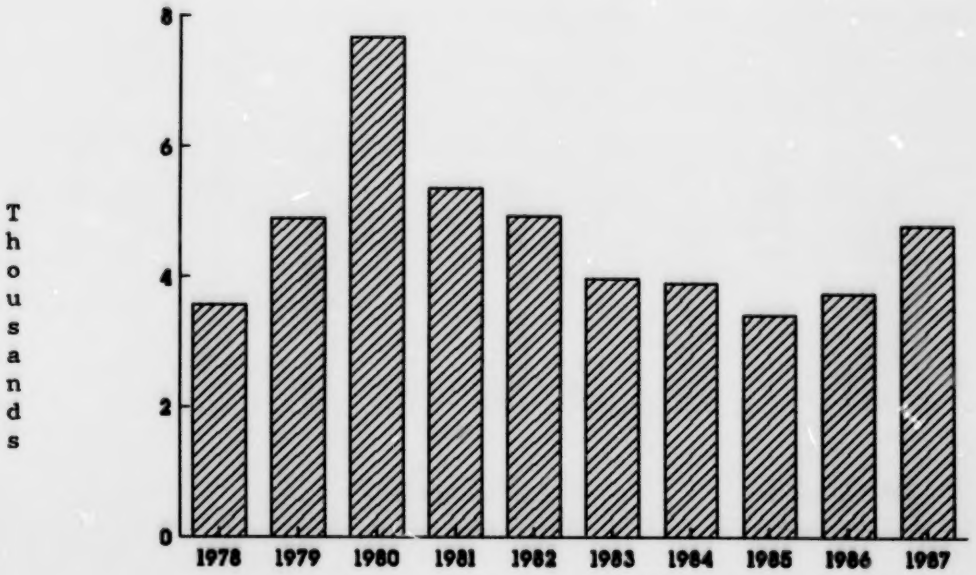
Administrative Review, Manitoba's proportional intake was 3.5%. Manitoba's proportion of Canadian population over the same period was 4.1%.

Most provinces dropped in their proportional intake except for Ontario, which increased its annual percentage of total landings to 55.8% in 1987 from 50.0% in 1986. Quebec decreased the most of all the provinces from 19.6% in 1986 to 17.6% in 1987. This was followed by Alberta, with a decrease from 12.8% to 7.9% over the same period. Without the Administrative Review, Ontario and Quebec's proportional intakes would have been 54.0% and 16.4% respectively.

On a per capita basis, Ontario, British Columbia, and Alberta received the highest levels of immigration in 1987 at 9.0, 6.4, and 5.0 immigrants per 1,000 capita respectively (Table 3). Manitoba is fourth highest at 4.4 per thousand. The maritime provinces have the lowest per capita levels.

FIGURE 1
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

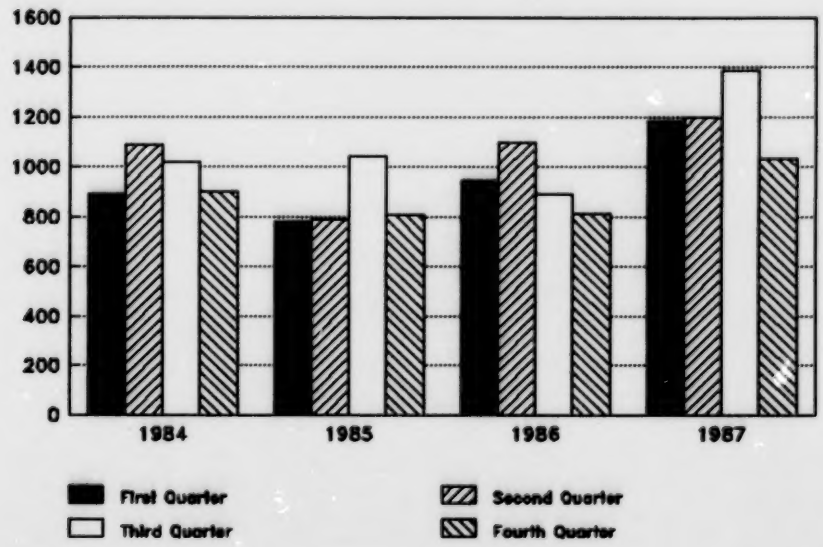
Annual Immigration - 1978 to 1987



Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System

FIGURE 2
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

Calendar Quarter of Arrival
1984 - 1987



Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System

TABLE 1
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO CANADA AND THE PROVINCES

Annual Landings
1984 - 1987

Provinces	1984	1985	1986	1987
Newfoundland	299	325	274	458
Prince Edward Island	109	113	168	158
Nova Scotia	1,034	974	1,097	1,227
New Brunswick	600	609	641	642
Quebec	14,641	14,884	19,459	26,822
Ontario	41,527	40,730	49,630	84,807
Manitoba	3,903	3,415	3,749	4,799
Saskatchewan	2,150	1,905	1,860	2,119
Alberta	10,670	9,001	9,673	11,975
British Columbia	13,190	12,239	12,552	18,913
N.W. Territories/Yukon	116	107	116	152
Not Stated	0	0	0	25
Canada Total	89,157	88,239	99,219	152,098

Source: CEIC Statistical Reports.

TABLE 2
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO THE PROVINCES

Annual Percentage Of Total Landings
1984 - 1987

Provinces	1984	1985	1986	1987
Newfoundland	0.34	0.39	0.28	0.30
Prince Edward Island	0.12	0.13	0.17	0.10
Nova Scotia	1.17	1.16	1.11	0.81
New Brunswick	0.68	0.72	0.64	0.42
Quebec	16.59	17.66	19.60	17.63
Ontario	47.06	48.31	50.00	55.76
Manitoba	4.42	4.05	3.78	3.16
Saskatchewan	2.44	2.26	1.87	1.39
Alberta	12.09	10.68	9.75	7.87
British Columbia	14.09	14.52	12.65	12.43
N.W. Territories/Yukon	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.10
Not Stated	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01

Source: CEIC Statistical Reports.

TABLE 3
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO CANADA AND THE PROVINCES

Landings Per 1000 Capita
1984 - 1987

Provinces	1984	1985	1986	1987
Newfoundland	0.52	0.55	0.48	0.81
Prince Edward Island	0.88	0.89	1.31	1.23
Nova Scotia	1.20	1.09	1.24	1.39
New Brunswick	0.84	0.82	0.90	0.90
Quebec	2.25	2.25	2.93	4.05
Ontario	4.71	4.50	5.28	9.02
Manitoba	3.73	3.25	3.45	4.43
Saskatchewan	2.17	1.86	1.84	2.10
Alberta	4.52	3.79	4.04	5.00
British Columbia	4.67	4.23	4.22	6.36
N.W. Territories/Yukon	1.64	1.39	1.51	1.98
Canada	3.55	3.35	3.83	5.88

Source: CEIC Statistical Reports.

SECTION II

ANNUAL LANDINGS TO MANITOBA

A. SOURCE AREAS AND SOURCE COUNTRIES (Tables 4 and 5)

Traditionally, Asian/Pacific Rim countries have been the area from which most of Manitoba's immigrants originate. This is followed by Europe, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

In the past ten years there has been a shift from European countries to Asian/Pacific Rim countries and Central and South American countries. This is due mainly as a result of special movements of designated class immigrants from South East Asia during the period 1979 to 1981 and subsequent family reunification, and a controlled reduction of selected workers during the period 1982 to 1986. The reduction in selected workers affected mainly the United Kingdom and Europe.

The movement from the U.S.A. has also increased at the expense of Europe and the United Kingdom. During the period 1984-1987, immigration from most of the world areas was stable except for the proportion from South and Central America which increased from 10.0% in 1984 to 15.4% in 1986 and then decreased to 14.7% in 1987 (Table 4).

There was a slight increase in the number of immigrants from all top ten source countries in 1984 as compared to 1987. The top ten source countries are the main countries of last permanent residence for immigrants destined for Manitoba. The top ten source countries account for approximately two-thirds of all immigration. Other individual countries account for less than 2% each of annual immigration.

Vietnam and The Philippines have been the dominant source countries during the period 1984-1987 (Table 5). Vietnam was the top source country in 1984

and 1985 while The Philippines was the top source country in 1986 and 1987. Vietnam dropped to fourth place in 1987. During this period 2,364 newcomers were from The Philippines, followed by 2,011 newcomers from Vietnam, 1,288 from Poland, 881 from the U.S.A., and 815 from India.

An increase in the number of newcomers from The Philippines of 70.1% in 1987 over 1986 was due mainly to an increase of family class sponsorships. Family class immigrants represented 85.5% of all newcomers from The Philippines in 1987.

The number of immigrants from Poland decreased from 284 in 1984 to 204 in 1985 (a decline of 28.2%) and then increased to 390 in 1986 and to 410 in 1987 (increases of 91.2% and 5.1% respectively). Most of the immigrants from Poland are still of the designated class category, which is similar in nature to the refugee class (71.0% in 1987).

B. COMMUNITIES OF DESTINATION (Table 6)

Winnipeg is by far the predominant centre of destination for immigration to Manitoba (90.3% in 1987). Other places of destination in 1987 were Brandon (1.9%), Winkler (0.5%), and The Pas and Thompson at 0.4% each.

C. IMMIGRATION CLASS (Figures 3 to 4d, Tables 7 to 9)

Family class immigration is the largest category of immigration destined for Manitoba, representing 45.3% of 1987 immigration (Table 7, Figure 3). Convention refugees and designated class immigrants were the second largest class at 28.5%. The independent class immigrants (including retirees, entrepreneurs and self-employed categories but excluding assisted relatives) accounted for 19.7% of 1987 immigration. The assisted relative portion of the independent class was 6.4% of total immigration in 1987.

Family class immigration remained the dominant component of immigration to Manitoba over the 1984-1987 period, averaging 43.8% of total immigration.

Convention refugee and designated class immigration has steadily increased from 1,030 in 1984 (26.4%) to 1,370 in 1987 (28.5%), an increase of 33.0% over the four year period. Part of this change can be attributed to an increase in intake from Poland, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Romania and Ethiopia (Table 8). The number of convention refugees and designated class immigrants from Poland increased from 92 in 1984 to 178 in 1987, an overall change of 93.5%. Ethiopia had 65 immigrants in this component in 1984 as compared to 97 in 1987 (a percentage change of 49.2%). Nicaragua and Guatemala increased from 4 and 17 to 69 and 52 respectively.

The independent class proportion of total immigration has increased from 20.3% in 1986 to 26.2% in 1987. The selected worker component played a major role in the increase. The increase in the independent class component is a result of the lifting of the federal government's May 1982 temporary restriction on selected worker immigration. The restriction applied to independents without pre-arranged employment. Canada currently maintains a list of open occupations. This has the effect of partially restricting selected worker immigration. The open occupations were closed during the latter part of 1985 and all of 1986. This had the effect of reducing the number of assisted relatives from 376 in 1984 to 244 in 1985 and further reductions to 99 in 1986. The number of assisted relatives rose to 309 in 1987 when the list of open occupations was again in place.

The source countries for independent class immigrants vary from year to year. Overall, the source areas are made up of Asian/Pacific Rim countries (49.0%), followed by European countries (16.9%), the United Kingdom (11.7%) and the United States (7.7%) for the 1984-1987 period (Table 9).

Family class immigrants from Asian/Pacific Rim countries were by far the largest single group of immigrants destined for Manitoba in 1987 (Figure 4a, Table 9). They made up 29.0% of 1987's total immigration. The second and third largest groups were the independent class immigrants from Asia/Pacific Rim countries (13.5%) and the refugee and designated class

immigrants from Asian/Pacific Rim and European countries at 9.3% each (Table 9, Figures 4a to 4d).

D. REFUGEE AND DESIGNATED CLASS CATEGORIES AND SPONSORSHIPS (Table 10, Figure 5)

Refugee and designated class immigrants come to Canada under several programs. Immigrants under the ongoing refugee program and selected designated class immigrants are assisted by the federal government. The family class sponsored and group sponsored refugee and designated class immigrants are considered to be privately sponsored.

Private sponsorship accounted for 29.5% in 1987 (Table 10). This compares to 52.7% in 1980, during the height of the Southeast Asian refugee movement. The number of federal government assisted cases have become increasingly predominant since 1981, accounting for 70.5% in 1987.

E. SEX AND AGE (Tables 11 to 13)

There have not been any major shifts in the age group distribution over the past four years. The proportion of the 16 to 24 year age group decreased 3.6 percentage points from 24.4% in 1984 to 20.8% in 1987 (Table 11). The 25 to 34 year age group increased by 2.9 percentage points over the same period. The proportion of annual immigration falling into the aggregated age cohort of 16 to 64 years is 72.5%. Over one quarter of all immigrants are either under 16 or over 64 years of age (27.5%).
Although there has been a slight decline in the percentage of female newcomers, the ratio of male to female immigrants has been nearly 1:1 in the past four years (Table 12).

Table 13 presents the marital status of immigrants over 16 years of age for the period 1984-1987. The largest "single" component is in the 20 to 24 year age group (11.1% in 1987). The largest "married" components fall in the 25 to 44 year age cohorts (36.3% in 1987).

Approximately 50% of all independent class immigrants are principal applicants (45.6% in 1987). This proportion rises to 60% for refugee/designated class immigrants (57.7% in 1987) and to 70% for family class immigrants (67.9% in 1987). Approximately one third of the remaining immigrants are spouses of the principal applicants, and two thirds are dependent children and adults. These proportions have not changed significantly in the past four years.

The largest family status component is the family class principal applicants at 30.8% of total immigration in 1987, followed by convention refugees and designated class principal applicants at 16.5% and family class dependents at 10.4%.

G. CANADIAN LANGUAGE CAPABILITY AND LANDINGS BY MOTHER TONGUE (Tables 15 to 17, Figure 6)

The proportion of immigrants having English language ability increased from 42.7% of total immigration in 1984 to 44.3% in 1987 (Table 15).

The proportion of immigrants having French or both English and French language ability remained fairly constant at less than 2% for each category during the period 1984-1987.

There has been a high positive correlation (0.85) in the last four years between the proportions of refugee/designated class immigration and the proportions of immigrants not having Canadian language capability.

Figure 6 presents the Canadian language capability of immigrants destined for Manitoba in 1987 by their class of immigration (proportions for each of the classes are similar to previous years). Refugee/designated class immigration and the assisted relative category of independent class immigration have the highest proportions with no Canadian language capability, 88.2% and 51.5%, respectively. Independent and family class

immigration have the largest proportions with Canadian language capability, 70.8% and 53.3% respectively.

With regard to immigrant children (under 6 years of age), the proportion not having Canadian language capability for those arriving in 1987 was 83.4% (Table 16). For those children who were 5 to 15 years of age, inclusive, the proportion not having Canadian language capability was 69.7%.

Tagalog ranked as the top mother tongue (first language learned and still understood) of 16.3% of all immigrants destined for Manitoba in 1987 (Table 17). This was followed by English at 14.1% and Cantonese at 12.8%. The number of immigrants indicating Polish as their mother tongue ranked fourth in 1987 at 8.6%.

H. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS AND YEARS OF SCHOOLING (Tables 18 and 19)

The proportion of working age immigrants (ages 16-65 years) having "secondary or less" education has decreased from 59.0% in 1984 to 57.6% in 1987. The proportion indicating "some university but no degree" and "bachelor's degree" increased from 4.4% to 6.0% and 5.3% to 9.5% respectively (Table 18).

Over the past four years, the percentage breakdown of years of schooling for immigrants landed in Manitoba has not varied dramatically (Table 19). Of the working age immigrants (16 to 64 years) only 2.8% have no education. Working age immigrants with less than 10 years of schooling (high school level) accounted for 32.9% of their group in 1987. In 1986, 32.5% of working age immigrants had less the 10 years of schooling.

TABLE 4
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

World Areas by Arrival Year
1984 - 1987

CLPR World Area	Year of Arrival			
	1984	1985	1986	1987
Africa/Middle East	227	194	239	279
Asia/Pacific	2085	1746	1804	2484
South and Central America	392	515	573	704
United States of America	242	211	234	194
Europe	755	610	758	907
United Kingdom	202	139	141	231

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System

TABLE 5
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

Top Ten Source Countries

1984

Vietnam	638
Philippines	481
Hong Kong	297
Poland	284
U.S.A.	242
India	219
United Kingdom	202
Germany	137
Laos	132
Kampuchea	107

1985

Vietnam	628
Philippines	349
Hong Kong	266
U.S.A.	211
Poland	204
El Salvador	185
United Kingdom	139
India	122
Kampuchea	111
Germany	64

1986

Philippines	568
Vietnam	400
Poland	390
U.S.A.	234
Hong Kong	216
India	211
El Salvador	163
United Kingdom	141
Kampuchea	131
Ethiopia	91

1987

Philippines	966
Hong Kong	449
Poland	410
Vietnam	345
India	263
United Kingdom	231
U.S.A.	194
El Salvador	187
Kampuchea	113
Ethiopia	99

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System

TABLE 6
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

Community of Destination
1984 - 1987

	Year of Arrival			
Community of Destination	1984	1985	1986	1987
Winnipeg	3210	2947	3393	4334
Manitoba, Other	489	292	198	277
Brandon	96	89	56	90
Winkler	26	27	11	23
Steinbach	28	16	25	10
Thompson	18	18	24	18
The Pas	4	4	12	21
Portage La Prairie	9	7	13	11
Selkirk	9	6	11	12
Flin Flon	14	3	2	2
Waskada		3	2	1
Souris		2		
Treherne			1	
Bowsman			1	
Stonewall		1		

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant System

TABLE 7
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

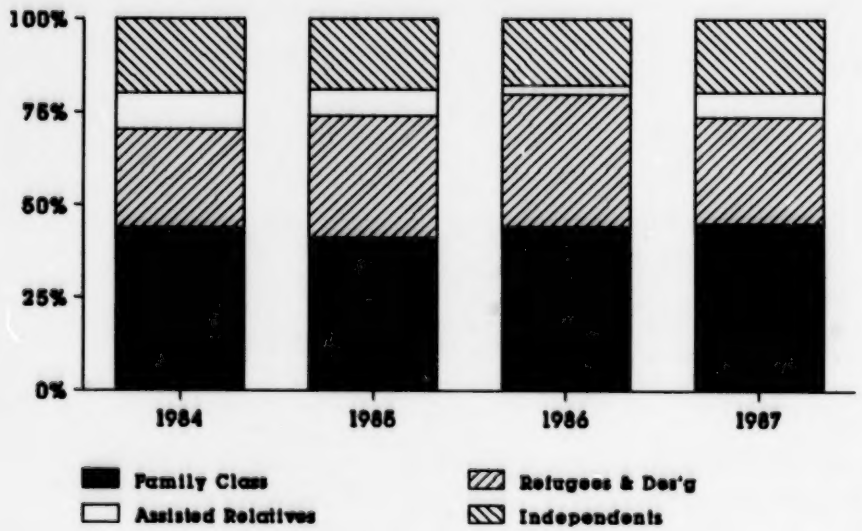
Immigration Classes
1984 - 1987

Immigration Class	Year of Arrival			
	1984	1985	1986	1987
Family Class	1720	1409	1665	2173
Convention Refugees & Designated Class	1030	1115	1323	1370
Independent Class (All Categories)	1153	891	761	1256
Independent Class Categories				
Retired	44	41	29	19
Assisted Relatives	376	244	99	309
Entrepreneurs	157	205	143	138
Self Employed	216	84	61	76
Other Independents	360	317	429	714

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant System

FIGURE 3
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

Immigrant Classes
1984 - 1987



Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System

TABLE 8
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

Top Five Source Countries of Convention Refugees and Designated Class Immigrants 1984 - 1987

1984	
Vietnam	234
Poland	174
Laos	132
Kampuchea	103
El Salvador	92

1985	
Vietnam	303
El Salvador	182
Poland	150
Kampuchea	95
Ethiopia	60

1986	
Poland	316
Vietnam	282
El Salvador	150
Kampuchea	131
Ethiopia	88

1987	
Poland	291
Vietnam	265
El Salvador	178
Kampuchea	113
Ethiopia	97

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System

TABLE 9
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

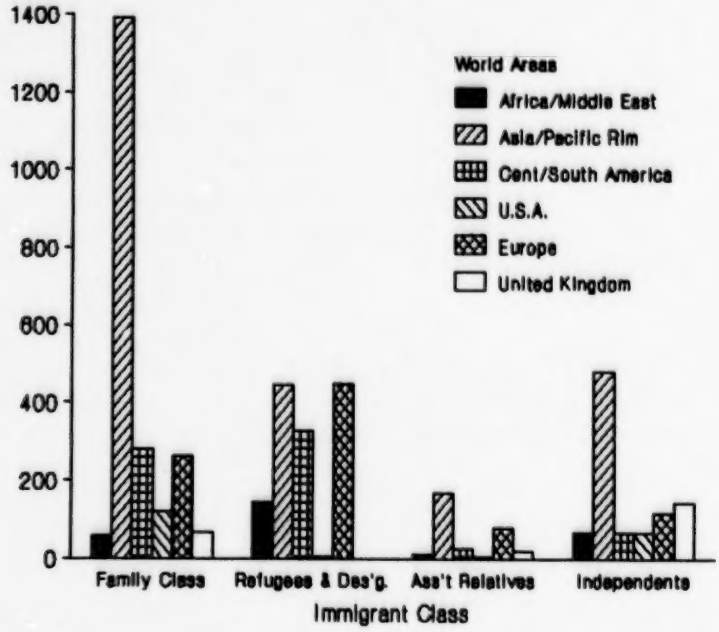
Immigration Class by World Areas
1984 - 1987

Immigrant Class within Year of Arrival	Africa/ Middle East	Asia/ Pacific	South and Central America	United States of America	Europe	United Kingdom
1984						
Family Class	53	1030	180	148	253	56
Convention Refugee/Designated	140	480	122	1	287	
Independent Class	34	575	90	93	215	146
1985						
Family Class	35	834	196	116	180	48
Convention Refugee/Designated	110	448	284		273	
Independent Class	49	464	35	95	157	91
1986						
Family Class	58	1009	217	108	208	65
Convention Refugee/Designated	131	495	265		432	
Independent Class	50	300	91	126	118	76
1987						
Family Class	57	1390	281	119	261	67
Convention Refugee/Designated	144	445	328	5	448	
Independent Class	78	649	95	70	198	164

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System

FIGURE 4
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

Immigration Class by World Area - 1987



Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System

TABLE 10
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

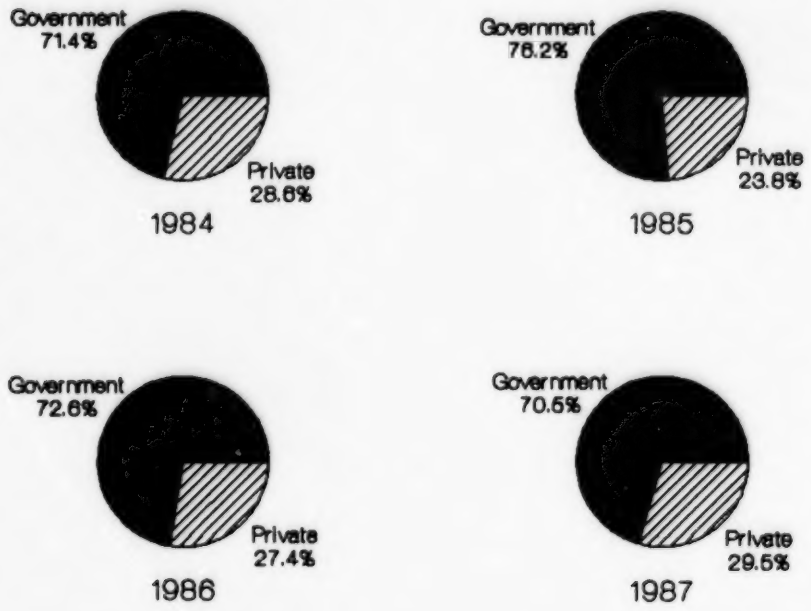
Refugee and Designated Class by Sponsorship
1984 - 1987

Sponsorship Type	Year of Arrival			
	1984	1985	1986	1987
Privately Sponsored	295	265	363	404
Government Sponsored	735	850	960	966

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System

FIGURE 5
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

Type of Refugee and Designated Class Sponsorship
1984 - 1987



Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System

TABLE 11
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

Age Group Breakdown
1984 - 1987

Age Groups	Year of Arrival			
	1984	1985	1986	1987
0 to 5 Years	261	231	244	302
6 to 15 Years	525	445	539	762
16 to 19 Years	313	271	223	346
20 to 24 Years	642	548	582	655
25 to 29 Years	597	559	654	788
30 to 34 Years	428	361	470	614
35 to 44 Years	392	380	389	534
45 to 54 Years	222	215	204	240
55 to 64 Years	309	225	250	300
65 or More Years	205	177	193	256

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System

TABLE 12
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

Breakdown by Sex
1984 - 1987

	Year of Arrival			
Sex	1984	1985	1986	1987
Male	1984	1754	1971	2540
Female	1919	1661	1778	2259

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System

TABLE 13
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

Marital Status of Immigrants over 16 Years
1984 - 1987

Year of Arrival Age Groups	Marital Status				
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
1984					
16 to 19 Years	289	24			
20 to 24 Years	421	219		2	
25 to 29 Years	247	347		3	
30 to 34 Years	127	289	4	7	1
35 to 44 Years	71	294	5	16	6
45 to 54 Years	20	160	30	8	4
55 to 64 Years	5	235	57	6	6
65 or More Years	6	101	90	5	3
1985					
16 to 19 Years	249	22			
20 to 24 Years	359	188	1		
25 to 29 Years	241	308	3	5	2
30 to 34 Years	83	271	3	3	1
35 to 44 Years	51	301	8	17	3
45 to 54 Years	12	176	19	3	5
55 to 64 Years	7	158	51	4	5
65 or More Years	7	73	90	4	3
1986					
16 to 19 Years	212	10	1		
20 to 24 Years	372	206	2	1	1
25 to 29 Years	225	419		5	5
30 to 34 Years	117	335	4	12	2
35 to 44 Years	41	320	4	20	4
45 to 54 Years	10	164	16	10	4
55 to 64 Years	7	179	55	2	7
65 or More Years	4	105	78	1	5
1987					
16 to 19 Years	324	21	1		
20 to 24 Years	416	236		2	1
25 to 29 Years	310	470	2	3	3
30 to 34 Years	158	436	1	14	5
35 to 44 Years	65	447	5	12	5
45 to 54 Years	11	197	16	12	4
55 to 64 Years	8	220	58	7	7
65 or More Years	4	137	110	2	3

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System

TABLE 14
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

Immigration Class by Family Status
1984 - 1987

Year of Arrival Immigrant Class	Family Status Principal Applicants	Spouses	Dependents
1984			
Family Class	1169	159	392
Convention Refugee/Designated	582	147	301
Retired	28	10	6
Assisted Relatives	190	54	132
Entrepreneurs	42	37	78
Self-Employed	55	47	114
Other Independents	222	56	82
1985			
Family Class	985	119	305
Convention Refugee/Designated	641	159	315
Retired	27	8	6
Assisted Relatives	126	39	79
Entrepreneurs	58	50	97
Self-Employed	23	18	43
Other Independents	182	58	77
1986			
Family Class	1172	144	349
Convention Refugee/Designated	752	199	372
Retired	19	7	3
Assisted Relatives	73	11	15
Entrepreneurs	41	34	68
Self-Employed	18	16	27
Other Independents	218	85	126
1987			
Family Class	1477	199	499
Convention Refugee/Designated	791	188	391
Retired	9	5	5
Assisted Relatives	144	55	110
Entrepreneurs	44	33	61
Self-Employed	25	15	36
Other Independents	350	164	198

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System

TABLE 15
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

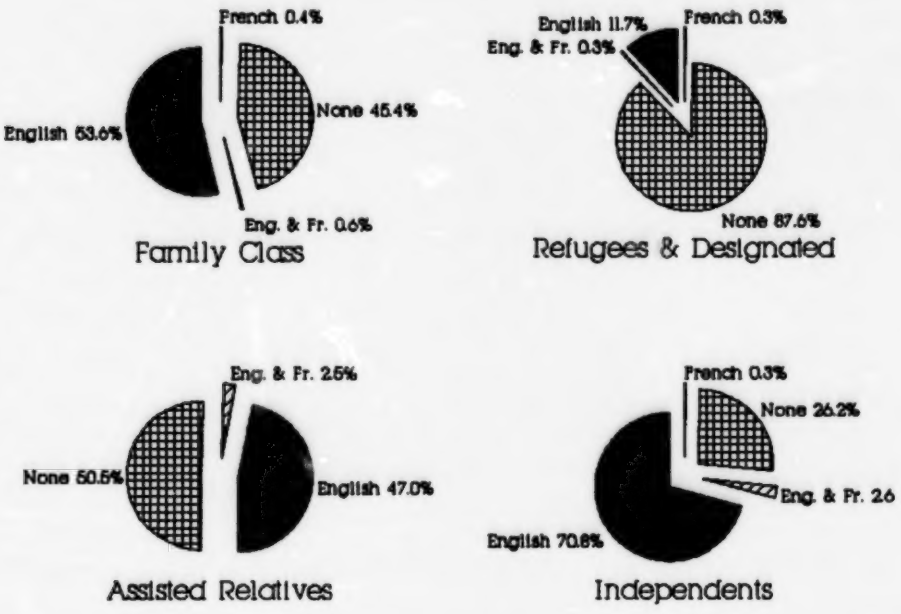
Canadian Language Capability
1984 - 1987

Canadian Language Capability	Year of Arrival			
	1984	1985	1986	1987
English	1665	1368	1669	2125
French	30	19	16	16
English/French	41	45	44	51
None	2167	1983	2020	2607

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System

FIGURE 6
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

Canadian Language Capability by Immigrant Class
1987



Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System

TABLE 16
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

Canadian Language Capability of Immigrant Children
Under 15 Years of Age
1984 - 1987

Year of Arrival Age Groups	English	French	English/ French	None
1984				
0 to 1 Years	6	1		49
2 to 3 Years	24	1		81
4 to 5 Years	27	1		71
6 to 7 Years	20			67
8 to 9 Years	28	1		74
10 to 11 Years	36		1	55
12 to 13 Years	54			63
14 to 15 Years	64	1		61
1985				
0 to 1 Years	5			50
2 to 3 Years	15			73
4 to 5 Years	14	1	1	72
6 to 7 Years	12			60
8 to 9 Years	21			64
10 to 11 Years	26	1		58
12 to 13 Years	34	2		58
14 to 15 Years	49	1		59
1986				
0 to 1 Years	8			54
2 to 3 Years	15			74
4 to 5 Years	23			70
6 to 7 Years	24			76
8 to 9 Years	25			79
10 to 11 Years	37			63
12 to 13 Years	66			60
14 to 15 Years	50			59
1987				
0 to 1 Years	10			58
2 to 3 Years	20			102
4 to 5 Years	20		1	91
6 to 7 Years	29			112
8 to 9 Years	23		1	112
10 to 11 Years	37			102
12 to 13 Years	66			116
14 to 15 Years	75			89

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System

TABLE 17
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

Landings by Top Ten Mother Tongues

1984

English	619
Cantonese	611
Tagalog	433
Polish	280
Vietnamese	271
German	237
Punjabi	194
Spanish	156
Other Chinese Dialects	145
Lao	128

1985

English	515
Cantonese	482
Vietnamese	414
Spanish	325
Tagalog	291
Polish	207
German	132
Other Chinese Dialects	107
Punjabi	106
Khmer	82

1986

English	601
Tagalog	503
Polish	393
Cantonese	332
Spanish	322
Vietnamese	278
Punjabi	161
Other African Languages	133
Khmer	122
German	112

1987

Tagalog	782
English	678
Cantonese	612
Polish	411
Spanish	409
Vietnamese	270
Punjabi	227
Other S.E.Asian Languages	189
Portuguese	143
German	138

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System

TABLE 18
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

Educational Qualifications
of Working Age Immigrants (16 to 65 Years)
1984 - 1987

Educational Qualifications	Year of Arrival			
	1984	1985	1986	1987
None	526	450	479	582
Secondary or Less	2298	1999	2088	2761
Trade Certificate/Diploma	426	333	364	406
Non-University Certificate/Diploma	147	113	146	169
Some University No Degree	171	206	237	288
Bachelors Degree	207	206	302	456
Some Post-Graduate	24	27	32	23
Masters Degree	63	51	69	86
Doctorate Degree	25	26	30	22

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System

TABLE 19
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

Years of Schooling by Age Groups
1984 - 1987

Year of Arrival Age Groups	Years of Schooling						
	No Education	1-6 Years	7-9 Years	10-12 Years	13-14 Years	15-16 Years	More than 16 Years
1984							
6-15 Years	97	334	85	9			
16-64 Years	124	493	489	1060	319	217	194
65+ Years	52	58	32	44	6	7	6
1985							
6-15 Years	75	289	73	7			
16-64 Years	100	434	409	881	295	224	214
65+ Years	52	52	27	29	4	11	2
1986							
6-15 Years	91	364	80	4			
16-64 Years	101	413	387	957	365	302	246
65+ Years	51	66	27	33	4	0	6
1987							
6-15 Years	133	515	105	9			
16-64 Years	96	539	509	1169	486	359	318
65+ Years	59	99	54	35	4	1	4

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System

SECTION III

SELECTED AND NON-SELECTED WORKERS

A. TYPES OF WORKING AGE IMMIGRANTS

This section examines demographic and employment information for working age immigrants (ages 16 to 65 years). There are two major groups of working age immigrants: "workers" and "non-workers". Workers are those immigrants indicating their intention to work once they have landed. Non-workers are those who do not indicate any intent to work and consist mainly of spouses and dependents.

The worker category of working age immigrants is made up of "selected workers" and "non-selected workers". The main difference is that selected workers are immigrants who have been selected on the basis of points allocated according to age, education, knowledge of English and French, relatives in Canada, and employment opportunities in the area of destination (the point system). Non-selected workers do not have to qualify for admittance to Canada on the basis of the above mentioned criteria.

Selected workers are the principal applicants of the independent class including assisted relatives. Entrepreneurs and self-employed immigrants are members of the independent class but are not assessed according to employment opportunities in the area of destination. They are, on the other hand, issued conditional visas which require them to meet certain conditions after they have arrived.

B. SOURCE COUNTRIES (Tables 20 & 21)

The major source country for selected workers in 1987 was Hong Kong with 30.0% of the total number of selected workers (Table 20). The Philippines ranked second followed by the United Kingdom with 12.5% and 9.9% of the

total number of selected workers, respectively. Over two-thirds of the selected workers came from the top ten source countries listed in Table 20. The top three source countries for non-selected workers accounted for 42.5% of the total number destined for Manitoba. The Philippines, Poland and Vietnam represent the top three source countries with 21.0%, 11.2% and 10.3% of the total of non-selected workers, respectively (Table 21).

C. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS (Table 22)

Of the immigrants classified as selected workers, 69.4% had more than secondary education, whereas only 34.5% of the non-selected workers had a comparable amount of education. Less than 1.0% of selected workers indicated no formal education. Non-selected workers with no formal education comprised 3.5% of total non-selected workers.

D. INTENDED OCCUPATIONS (Tables 23 to 25)

The top three intended major occupational groups of selected and non-selected workers are detailed below:

SELECTED WORKERS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Managerial, Administrative and Related	16.0%
Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics	12.9%
Clerical and Related	12.9%

NON-SELECTED WORKERS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Product Fabricating, Assembling, and Repairing	22.8%
Clerical and Related	13.7%
Construction	8.3%

Of the selected workers, the top three intended occupational groups accounted for 41.8% of the total number of selected workers. Of the total number of non-selected workers, 44.8% indicated their desire to work in the top three occupational groups listed above.

More selected than non-selected workers indicated an intention to work in professional occupations. For example, 44.3% of selected workers indicated

professional occupations. Only 16.2% of non-selected workers indicated such occupations (Table 23).

The major occupational groups as described above consist of two digit CCDO groupings. More specific analysis can be achieved by examining seven digit CCDO codes. Table 24 presents the top twenty seven digit CCDO codes for occupations indicated by selected workers in 1987.

Of the 463 selected workers destined for Manitoba during 1987, 174 or 37.6% indicated an intention to work in the top twenty occupations under the seven digit code (Table 24).

Selected workers with the intention of working as secretaries topped the list of intended occupations based on seven digit CCDO codes. This group occupied 6.0% of the total selected worker group. Specialty food cooks and general duty nurses rank second and third with 2.8% and 2.6%, respectively.

The top twenty intended occupations of the non-selected workers are displayed in Table 25. The top twenty occupations account for 33.2% of all occupations. The top three occupations listed account for approximately 2.6% each of the total non-selected group. Of the top three intended occupations, two can be classed in the Tailor and Dressmakers category, the top category for the past five years.

TABLE 20
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

Source Countries of Selected Workers
1987

Hong Kong	139
Philippines	58
United Kingdom	46
U.S.A.	28
India	26
Portugal	21
Sri Lanka	12
Guyana	12
China	10
Vietnam	9

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System

TABLE 21
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

Source Countries of Non-Selected Workers
1987

Philippines	559
Poland	299
Vietnam	275
India	178
El Salvador	118
U.S.A.	101
Hong Kong	97
Ethiopia	90
Romania	72
China	60

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System

TABLE 22
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

Educational Qualifications of Selected and Non-Selected Workers
1987

Educational Qualifications	Non-Selected Workers	Selected Workers
None	94	1
Secondary or Less	1649	149
Trade Certificate/Diploma	265	80
Non-University Certificate/Diploma	104	30
Some University No Degree	215	48
Bachelors Degree	282	124
Some Post-Graduate	11	9
Masters Degree	32	39
Doctorate Degree	9	11

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System

TABLE 23
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

Major Occupational Groups of Selected and Non-Selected Workers
1987

	Major Occupational Groups	Non-Selected Workers	Selected Workers
00	Persons Not Classifiable By Occupation	1	
11	Managerial, Administrative and Related	21	74
21	Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics	59	60
23	Social Sciences and Related	7	13
25	Religion	2	6
27	Teaching and Related	39	11
31	Medicine and Health	55	41
33	Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related	18	9
37	Sport Recreation	7	
41	Clerical and Related	155	60
51	Sales Occupations	72	22
61	Service Occupations	87	50
71	Farming, Horticulture, and Animal Husbandry	78	4
73	Fishing, Trapping and Related	12	
77	Mining and Quarrying Occupations	4	
81	Metal and Mineral Processing Occupations	5	2
82	Food and Wood Processing Occupations	20	5
83	Machining and Related Occupations	71	24
85	Product Fabricating, Assembly and Repair Occupations	257	45
87	Construction Trades Occupations	94	13
91	Transport Equipment Operating Occupations	48	16
93	Material Handling and Related	14	1
95	Other Crafts and Equipment Operating Occupations	8	7

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System

TABLE 24
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

Top Twenty Intended Occupations of Selected Workers
1987

Seven Digit Occupations (CCDO)

4111110	Secretary	28
6121126	Cook, Specialty Foods	13
3131130	Nurse, General Duty	12
4111111	Executive Secretary	11
3111166	Physician, General Practice	10
9173110	Taxi Driver	9
1143114	Manager, Industrial & Manufacturing	9
1137118	Manager, Sales	8
2183118	Programmer, Business	8
8581110	Motor Vehicle Mechanic	7
2183110	Systems Analyst, Business, Data Process	7
1179154	Sales Promotion Administrator	7
2143118	Civil Engineer, General	7
1171114	Accountant	6
6147130	Parents Helper	6
8333130	Sheet Metal Layout-Man	6
2511110	Minister, Clergyman (Religion)	5
1171162	Auditor	5
2147118	Mechanical Engineer, General	5
1171298	Manager Trainee, Consumer Credit Services	5

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System

TABLE 25
INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MANITOBA

Top Twenty Intended Occupations of Non-Selected Workers
1987

Seven Digit Occupations (CCDO)

8563114	Sewing Machine Operator	31
8581110	Motor Vehicle Mechanic	30
8553146	Seamstress	30
5137114	Sales Clerk (Store)	29
4197130	Office Clerk (Clerical)	24
7198112	Farm Labourer, General	20
4197114	General Office Clerks	19
8581198	Motor Vehicle Mechanic Helper	19
9918199	Occupations in Labouring	18
4111110	Secretary	17
4131134	Accounting Clerk (Clerical)	15
7198126	Labourer, General-Farm	15
7181110	Farm Worker, General	14
6142130	Domestic Servant	14
6125126	Waiter	14
3135110	Nurse Aid	14
3131130	Nurse, General Duty	14
8335342	Welder Helper	13
5141114	Street Vendor	13
2731110	Elementary School Teacher	13

Source: CEIC Landed Immigrant Data System

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

ASSISTED RELATIVES

An assisted relative is a member of the independent class who does not have enough points to qualify as an independent but receives additional points by having a relative in Canada who will undertake a sponsorship for him/her. Assisted relatives include siblings, parents and grandparents less than 60 years of age, married sons and daughters, nieces and nephews, aunts, uncles and grandchildren of the sponsor.

CONVENTION REFUGEES

A convention refugee is any person who, by reason of a well founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group, is outside of the country of his/her nationality and is unable or, by reason of such fear, is unwilling to avail himself/herself of the protection of that country, or not having a country of nationality, is outside the country of his/her former habitual residence and is unable or, by reason of such fear, unwilling to return to that country. Determination of convention refugee status is made on an individual basis by the Refugee Status Advisory Committee.

DESIGNATED CLASS

Many displaced and persecuted persons do not qualify under the United Nations refugee definition. As a result, Canadian immigration legislation provides that designated classes of these persons may be identified and assessed under relaxed immigrant selection criteria. Currently there are three designated classes: self-exiled persons, Indochinese, and political prisoners and oppressed persons.

ENTREPRENEURS

An Entrepreneur is a member of the business immigration program of the independent class who intends and has the ability to establish, purchase or make a substantial investment in a business or commercial venture in Canada that will make a significant contribution to the economy and whereby employment opportunities will be created or combined in Canada for one or more Canadian residents, other than the entrepreneur and his dependents; and who intends and has the ability to provide active and on going participation in the management of the business or commercial venture.

FAMILY CLASS

Family Class immigration is designated to facilitate the reunification of Canadian citizens and permanent residents (landed immigrants) with their close relatives from abroad. The family class includes sponsored spouses, fiance(e)s, unmarried children, and parents or grandparents over 60.

IMMIGRATION CLASS

To help achieve the objectives of Canada's immigration policy as set out in Section 3 of the Immigration Act, the Federal Immigration Regulations provide for the admission of these broad groups of immigrants: the close relatives of persons already in Canada (Family Class); refugees and other victims of displacement and persecution (Refugees & Designated Class); and persons whose skills are required in the Canadian labour force (Independent Class).

INDEPENDENT CLASS

Independent immigrants are assessed according to the immigrant selection criteria (the "points system"), which measure the potential for successful establishment in Canada. Included among independent immigrants are: retirees; entrepreneurs, investors and self-employed persons; assisted (more distant) relatives, who are assessed against economic selection criteria but who receive "points" because their family members already in Canada undertake to help them become established; and others selected for the labour market.

INVESTOR

An investor immigrant is a member of the business immigration program of the independent class who has operated, controlled, or directed a financially successful business of commercial undertaking; and has by his/her own endeavours, accumulated a net worth of at least $500,000.

NON-SELECTED WORKERS

All immigrants intending to work except for the principal applicants of all the independent categories, including entrepreneurs, self-employed persons, and retirees.

NON-WORKERS

All working-age immigrants (16-65 years of age) not intending to work.

PRINCIPAL APPLICANTS

All immigrants whose names appear first on the C.E.I.C. landing documents (IMM1000's). Accompanying spouses and dependents are listed after the principal applicant.

SELF-EMPLOYED

A self-employed immigrant is a member of the business immigration program of the independent class who intends and has the ability to establish a business or participate in a commercial venture in Canada that will create an employment opportunity for himself and will make a significant contribution to the economic, cultural or, artistic life of Canada.

SELECTED WORKERS

All principal applicants destined for the labour force in the independent categories, excluding entrepreneurs, self-employed persons, and retirees.

WORKER

An immigrant between the ages of 16 and 64 who indicates an intention to work.